

" FOR COPYING "

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: West Virginia
COUNTY: Greenbrier
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Tuckwiller Tavern; Valley View Stock Farm, Inc.

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Tuckwiller Tavern; Wilson Farm

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Along U.S. Route 60 about 2 miles northwest of Lewisburg

CITY OR TOWN:
Lewisburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Second

STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54 COUNTY: Greenbrier CODE: 025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: (MSS)
Frank T. and Mary Wilson, Valley View Stock Farm, Inc. (Bottle - 1500)

STREET AND NUMBER:
U.S. Route 60, West

CITY OR TOWN:
Lewisburg

STATE:
West Virginia

CODE:
54

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Greenbrier County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court and Randolph Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Lewisburg

STATE:
West Virginia

CODE:
54

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

David Tuckwiller and his wife, Sallie Linson Tuckwiller, built what became known as Tuckwiller Tavern about 1828 on land given David by his father in 1815. It is generally accepted that the brick house was constructed by John W. Dunn and David K. Spotts, local brickmasons, contractors, and "architects" who burned bricks on the grounds and took most of three years (1826-1828) to complete the structure and its many dependencies.

This stalwart, but picturesque house has marks of the early, rusticated Greek Revival architecture much favored by Dunn. Tuckwiller Tavern is a large, two-story (plus basement) rectangular brick building with a one-story ell to the rear of the west side. On a strong field stone foundation the builders erected twelve inch thick outer walls and even stouter seventeen inch deep interior supports and dividers. The unit has a simple plan of four, roughly square (18' 10" x 19') rooms on each floor of the front section (branching from full-length, nine foot wide hallways), two smaller rooms in the ell, and a basement divided into three areas. Each of the rooms is served by a separate fireplace, the four on the first and second floors of the main section housed in individual exterior chimneys which rise high above the gable ends of the high-pitched roof. Rooms in the ell share an interior chimney located along the partition.

Windows (9/6 double hung on the first floor and 6/6 double hung on the second) symmetrically break the front (north) facade, two being placed on either side of the main entrance door with five being located on the second floor of this elevation. First-story rooms also have a window to the side of the fireplace on the east elevation between the chimneys, and there are two windows on the second floor of the west elevation with the southeast room having openings to the rear. A porch, enhanced by four massive, white wooden columns, stretches across about two-thirds of the front, having replaced the original portico in 1911 (this is the only change to the original exterior). Another porch completely surrounds the interior of the ell at the back of the house.

Sleepers supporting the building are large, whole oak tree trunks still covered with heavy bark and exposed to sight in the basement. Joists of the second floor are concealed, 4" x 4" whip-sawn timbers. Interior woodwork is heavy and rather plain except for the beautifully reeded mantels. Some of the old floors of wide boards fastened by square iron nails are still in use, but others have been replaced or covered with pegged, random-width oak. Hall entrance doors are of wide boards battened on the inside and reinforced with long, hand-wrought iron straps, while all others are paneled and have the original locks and hinges. The only change ever made to the interior was the placing of a doorway between two first-floor rooms on the east side of the main hall.

To the rear of Tuckwiller Tavern stands a brick smokehouse, the last remnant of the numerous brick outbuildings constructed about the time of the main house. These originally included a huge barn, granary, slavehouse and blacksmith shop, all torn down about 1920 to facilitate the building of U.S. Route 60 in the area.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **c. 1828 (constructed)**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Among the many buildings which have influenced the history of south-eastern West Virginia, Tuckwiller Tavern certainly deserves mention as a noteworthy example of an excellently designed and executed structure which served in the growth of the area's economy. Itself the center of a fine stretch of farmland, the tavern became a frequented stop along a route which tapped the interior of western Virginia to the Ohio country and provided a major east-west access for the flow of capital, labor and raw materials. The significance is attested to further by military activity in the region during the Civil War, for its prize was recognized in the issues of economic and political realities as a gateway to the Kanawha Valley.

Tuckwiller Tavern is one of the best samples of the rusticated architectural interpretations of master builder John Dunn in the southeastern portion of what is now West Virginia. This large and imposing brick structure stands as a solid reminder of modified Greek Revival lines placed upon a former frontier with a growing sophistication. The pairs of high exterior chimneys and steep gable roof provided the practical in warmth from large and plentiful fireplaces and as protection against the elements, but they also contributed to the picturesque air of this magnificent stop along the James River and Kanawha Turnpike.

The tavern was constructed under the auspices of David Tuckwiller who had received the land from his father in 1815. Together with its out-buildings (a substantial brick barn as well as other log barns, a smokehouse, granary, slavehouse, blacksmith shop and stone still), the main house was a reminder of the prosperity of the hardy German family which had come to the area from the Valley of Virginia about 1776. David ran a successful farming operation, but he is best remembered as host to the traveling public which passed along the major highway between the Ohio River and the east in this part of Virginia. Drivers especially liked the facilities of the farm, for they always could expect good lodging, meals and fine care for their animals. Tuckwiller Tavern became a must stop on the way to the markets at Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

As with its note in the commerce between east and west, the place also played a role in the developing transportation system. It became a stage stop along the turnpike and helped foster a growth in the use of the route as a preferred highway. Guaranteed accommodations at regular intervals made travel easier, and the hospitality displayed here added to the renown of its proprietor. Until about 1872, when the railroad captured much of the business in shipping animals to the east, Tuckwiller Tavern remained an impressive stop along the way.

During the Civil War, a skirmish occurred a short distance from the

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(Continuation Sheet)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

house at a place called Tuckwiller Hill. Many of the wounded were treated at the tavern, and several died there. Its use as a headquarters and barracks in 1864 by Union General David Hunter adds to its distinction, more so because it was not destroyed (Hunter had a reputation for destruction of property in the area) than because it housed high military personnel.

With the end of its extensive service as a place of respite for the traveler, the house continued to serve as the center of a prosperous farm. The land is still good, and prize stock is currently being raised by a corporation partly under the ownership of descendants of David Tuckwiller. The old tavern is no less sturdy and impressive with age. In fact, today it still stands out as one of the finest homes in southeastern West Virginia.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cole, J. R. History of Greenbrier County. Lewisburg, W.Va.: published by the author, n.d. (1917?). (p. 294)
 Dayton, Ruth Woods. Greenbrier Pioneers and Their Homes. Charleston, W.Va.: West Virginia Publishing Co., 1942. (pp. 95-102)
 _____ . Lewisburg Landmarks. Charleston, W.Va.: Education Foundation Inc., 1957. (p. 48)
Historical Booklet, Greenbrier County, 160th Anniversary, 1778-1938. N.P., n.d. (Copy in West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, W.Va.) (pp. 18-20)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		37° 49' 21"	80° 28' 43"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "		17/545887	4186044	
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

C.E. Turley, Field Agent and James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION

West Virginia Antiquities Commission

DATE

September 9, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:

Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN:

Morgantown

STATE

West Virginia

CODE

54

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name

Leonard M. Davis
 Leonard M. Davis

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date December 20, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

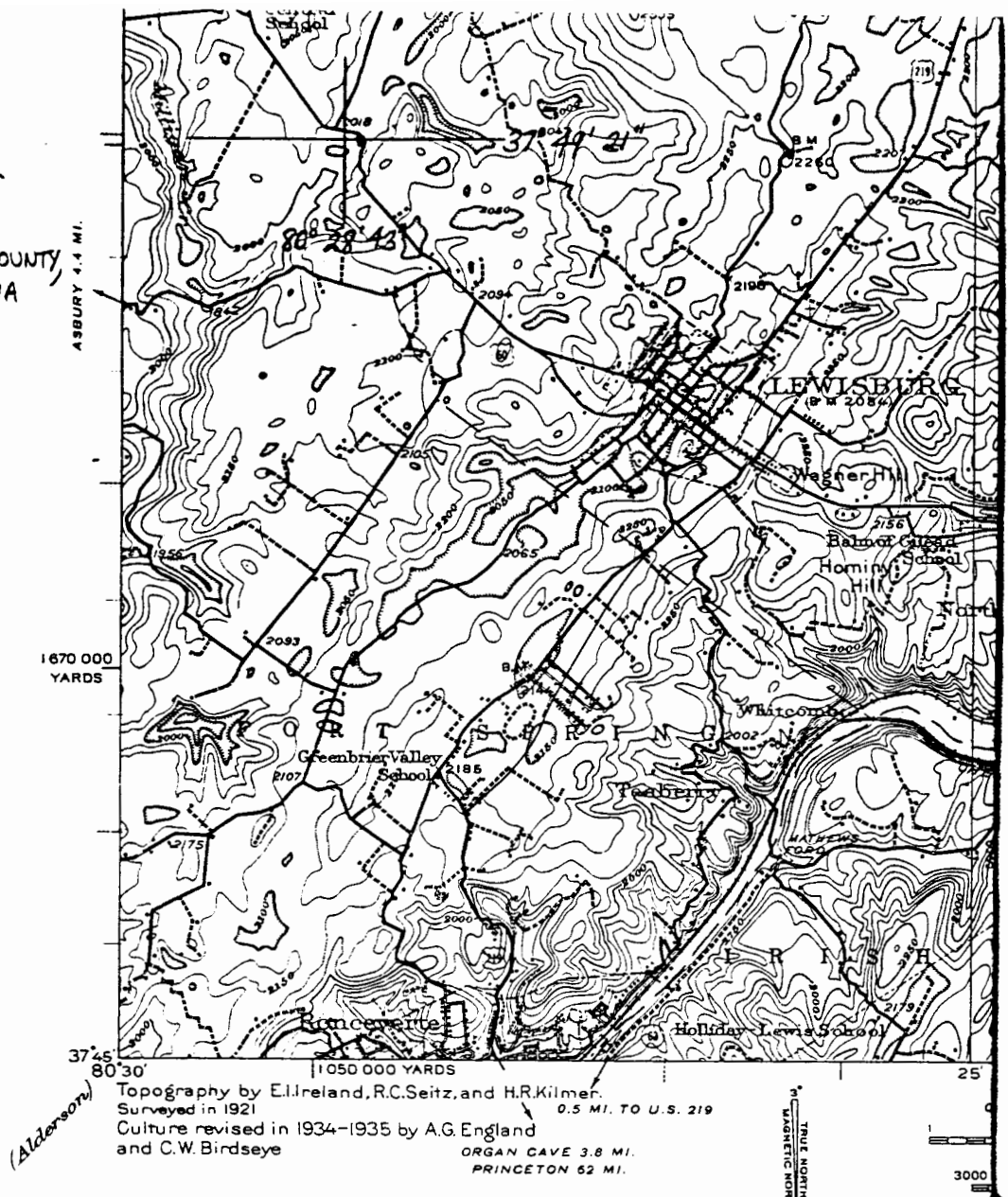
 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

TUCKWILLER
TAVERN
GREENBRIER COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA

17/545887



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE West Virginia	
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COMMON: Tuckwiller Tavern; Valley View Stock Farm, Inc.			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Tuckwiller Tavern; Wilson Farm			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Along U.S. Route 60 about 2 miles northwest of Lewisburg			
CITY OR TOWN: Lewisburg			
STATE: West Virginia	CODE 54	COUNTY: Greenbrier	CODE 025
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., 15' Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1:62500			
DATE: 1935			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			

